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From an English Paper.

'TIS TIME:

OR, THE LITTLE FACTORY GIRL.

'Twas on a winter's morning,
The weather was wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning
The father roused his child.
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, "The bell is ringing,
My hapless darling, haste!"

"Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary,—
O, carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother,—
Like him I'll work and die!"

Her wasted form seemed nothing,
The load was at her heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing,
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hour of horror
Made up her latest day;
In toil, and pain, and sorrow,
They slowly passed away:
It seemed as she grew weaker,
The threads they oftener broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
How day began and ended
As cruel tyrants chose
At length a little respite,
Her hasty meal she took,
To ease the last hard night's fatigue,
With her worn clothes she laid.

[illegible]

She left, but not the factory;
She fell and rose no more,
Till by her comrade carried,
She reached her father's door.

At night, with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child,
While clasped beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled.
Again, the factory ringing,
Her last poor orphan flew,
When, from her weary bed springing,
"'Tis time!" she cried and died.

From the Lady's Companion.

THE BORROWED PELERINE.

Translated from the French.

In a fancy millinery establishment situated in the Fauborg Saint-Germaine, was seated a young girl, lovely as spring, gay as a lark and confiding as goodness itself. She was busily engaged in trimming a dress which she was anxious to finish in order to be at liberty to set out on a party of pleasure. 'Mon Dieu! I hear Saint Sulpice sounding vespers,' she exclaimed, 'and I have promised to be at a house in the Champs Elysees by four o'clock, where the lady awaits to accompany me to Versailles, and I have no time to dress myself. My dear Rose, pray finish this trimming, and I will oblige you in the same way when it is your turn to go out.'

Rose could not refuse the supplicating Julie, but pouting, took the dress of her companion saying 'You have a superb day—rain and tempest reserve themselves for my visiting day!'

Without replying to this ill-natured observation, Julie prepared to quit the counter, but stopped with an air of indecision at the door of the back shop—fear and desire were both expressed on her charming countenance. She hesitated—but vanity overruled discretion in her heart, and pretending to have forgotten something, she returned to the counter. She cast a glance at Rose who was seated at a distance occupied with the trimming, and quickly opening a box she took from it an embroidered Pelerine, and covering it with her pocket-handkerchief, tripped up to her chamber. 'Madame will not come home until after I have returned,' she said, 'and I can then replace the Pelerine in the box, and no one will ever know I have borrowed it—and then Gustave will be so charmed, for Gustave does so admire elegant dress.'

Gustave was the head clerk of the merchant who supplied the shop to which Julie was attached. It was there they first became acquainted. Affection soon followed, and as the young man was ardent, and Julie candid, their vows soon exchanged. Gustave had frequently urge Julie to ride out with him into the country, but she had refused, but when he proposed taking a relative with them, she consented to the wishes of her lover.

'I am afraid I have kept you waiting, Madame,' said Julie, as she entered the parlor of Madame Mulner the relative of Gustave. The lady assured her she was in time, while Gustave presented a friend of his who, he whispered was soon to espouse the widow Mulner. A Delta which was waiting at the door, received the four young people, and they were soon on the route to Versailles.

The hours pass quickly to those who love, and while our party were wandering among the shady lanes, illumined by the moon's rays, and imbibed the fresh air, fragrant with the perfume of orange trees, the clock struck ten.

'It is so late?' exclaimed Julie, with dismay, 'I shall be locked out. Do let us go home.'

'We shall soon be in Paris,' said Gustave, 'and if it should happen that your house is closed, Madame Mulner will with pleasure receive you at hers.'

'That will never do' cried Julie, weeping, and heedless of the offers of Madame Mulner and Gustave. The carriage stopped a few steps from the shop, and Gustave, who cared not, on Julie's account to be seen with her, begged his friend to give her his arm to the door. It was, however, in vain they called and knocked, they received no answer. Probably the inmates had been ordered not to arise, and seeing their effort were useless, the young man led Julie back to the carriage.

The distress of the young girl was great.—'Oh, Gustave,' she exclaimed, 'you have ruined me forever!'

In vain were all their efforts to soothe her, and Gustave regretted the pleasure he had enjoyed should have been the cause of sorrow to his Julie. When they arrived at the house of Madame Mulner, he wised to enter and console her, but she begged him to leave her.

'Come to-morrow,' she said, 'to encourage me to appear before Madame, for she is so severe, especially towards an orphan who has no one to defend her.'

'Cannot I defend you, Julia?'

She shook her head while the tears dropped from her eyes. 'Ah, by what title can you declare yourself my protector?

Gustave embraced her in silence and departed; promising to return in the morning. Julie slept so ill that night, that she arose at 6 o'clock begging Madame Mulner to accompany her home, and speak for her to her mistress.

'Then you will not wait for Gustave?

'No, I cannot, but you will see him and make my excuse to him.'

Julie appeared so wretched, that Madame Mulner consented to accompany her. In vain, however, was her intercession. Madame B. would not listen to Julie, but ordered her instantly to collect her clothes and never appear before her again. Madame Mulner endeavered to speak a few words in her favor, but with a glance of contempt, Madame B. turned from her and entered another apartment.

'Come with me,' said the irritated Madame Mulner, I will send by and by for your things.'

She seized Julie's hand and carried her off, while she, overcome with grief at being so roughly dismissed, lost all recollection of the fatal Borrowed Pelerine.

—

Seated at the bar of a court of justice is a young girl, her head sunk upon her bosom, her hands clasped at her knees, and so pale, so motionless as to resemble a marble statute of Grief. She had been weeping, but the tears had dried upon the cheeks they had withered. A curious crowd were around her, gazing on her with various sentiments, among which, however, compassion prevailed.

'Poor child,' said an old man, 'they say she is already condemned.'

'She is pretty, 'said another, but what a pity she is so pale.'

'Of what is that young girl accused?' asked another who had just entered the hall. This was addressed to an orange woman, who had left her shop to the care of a neighbor, that she might sooner learn the determination of the jury, who were shut up deliberating the case.

'They say,' she replied, 'the young girl is accused of stealing an embroidered Pelerine from the lady for whom she was working. A friend of the accused affirms on oath, the unhappy girl only borrowed it to wear one evening with the intention of replacing it, and was about to send it back, when she was arrested on the suit of that wicked woman whom you see there. But let me tell you she will fare the worse for having brough that child here, merely on account of a vile piece of flowered muslin!'

'Mon Dieu! exclaimed an old soldier, gazing at the accused, 'it is Mademoiselle Julie, the daughter of our colonel, who was killed at Wagram!' and dashing the tears from his eyes, he disappeared from the court.

While the audience in the court-room were thus occupied gazing upon, and talking about the unfortunate Julie, the jury were busily weighing the case, and at last felt forced, by the laws, and by their consciences to condemn her. One juryman alone listened in silence and earnest attention to all which had been said, and felt great regret that one so young and hitherto so good, should have her young days so cruelly blasted, merely for a movement of vanity, and without having committed a premeditated fraud. He addressed the jury with fervor, and the holy eloquence of charity spoke to their hearts, softened the rigor of justice, and at length every one concurred in the opinion of the defender of Julie. As the jury entered the court a solemn silence prevailed. The foreman stood forth, and declared the case had been faithfully examined, and the jury now pronounced the accused *acquitted.*

Thunders of applause burst from every voice and every heart around. A young man rushed through the crowd and stood beside Julie. She started on hearing his voice, and crying—'Oh, I am not a thief!' fell insensible into the arms of Gustave, and the crowd gave way as he passed out with his tender burden. Madame Mulner joined them, whispering 'A carriage awaits us before the court-house;' and the party disappeared from the eyes of the joyful and commiserating spectators.

The above narrative was obtained from the compassionate juryman, who had the pleasure of saving the young girl from a sentence of infamy. He has often said, that this was the happiest day of his life. E. R. S.

WHEATON AND THE PANTHER.

Ben Wheaton was one of the first settlers on the waters of the Susquehannah, immediately after the war, a rough, uncultivated and primitive man. As many others of the same stamp and character, he subsisted chiefly by hunting, cultivating the land but sparingly, and in this way raised a numerous family amid the woods and in a half starved condition, and comparative nakedness. But as the Susquehannah country rapidly increased in population, the hunting grounds of Wheaton were encrouched upon; so that a chance with the smooth bore, among the deers and bears was greatly leassened. On this account Wheaton removed from the Susquehannah country, in Ossego country, to the more unsettled wilds of the Delaware, near a place yet known by the appelation of *Wail's settlement*, where game was more plenty. The distance from where he made his home in the woods through to the Susquehannah, was about fifteen miles, and was one continued wilderness at that time. Through these woods this almost aboriginal hunter was often compelled to pass to the Susquehannah, for various necessaries, and among the rest no small quantity of whiskey, as he was of very intemperate habits. On one of these revisits, in the midst of summer, with his smooth bore on his shoulder, knife, hatchet, &c. in their proper places, he had nearly penetrated the distance, when he became weary, and having came to the summit of a ridge (sometime in the afternoon) which overlooks the vale of the Susquehannah, he selected a convenient place in the shade, as it was hot, for the rays of the sun from the west poured his sultry influence through all the forest, where he lay down to rest awhile among the leaves, after having taken a drink from his pint bottle of green glass, and a mouthful of Johnycake from his pocket.

In this situation he was soothed to drowsiness by the hum of insects, and the monotony of the passing winds among the foliage around him when he soon unwarily fell asleep with his gun folded in his arms. But after a while he awoke from his sleep, and for a moment or two still lay in the same position, as it happened, without stirring, when he found that something had taken place while he had slept, which had situated him somewhat differently from the manner in which he first went to sleep. On reflecting a moment, he found he was entirely covered over, head and ears, with leaves and light stuff, occasioned as he now supposed, either by the sudden blowing of the wind, or by some wild animal. On which account he became a little disturbed in his mind, as he well knew the manners of the panther at that season of the year, when it hunts to support its young, and will often cover its prey with leaves and bring its whelps to the banquet. He therefore continued to lie perfectly still, as when he first awoke; he thought he heard the step of some kind of heavy animal near him; and knowing that if it were a Panther the distance between himself and death could not be far, if he should attempt to rise up. Accordingly, as he suspected, after having lain still a full minute, he now distinctly heard the retiring tread of the stealthy panther, of which he had no doubt, from his knowledge of the creature's ways. It had taken but a few steps, however, when it again stoped a longer time; still Wheaton continued his silent position, knowing his safety depended much on this. Soon the tread was again heard, farther and farther off, until it entirely died away in the distance—but he still lay motionless a few minutes longer, than he ventured gently and cautiously to raise his head and cast an eye in the direction the creature, whatever it was, had gone, but could see nothing. He now rose up with a spring, for his blood had been running from his heart to the extremities, and back again with uncommon velocity; all the while his ears had listened to the steps of the animal on the leaves and brush.—He now saw plainly the marks of design among the leaves, and that he had been covered over, and that the paws of some creature had done it.

And if, as he suspected, a panther was the animal, he knew it would soon return to kill him, on which account he made hast to deceive it, and to put himself in a situation to give it a taste of the contents of old *smooth bore.* He now seized upon some pieces of old wood which lay all about, and placed as much as was equal to his own bulk, exactly where he had slept, and covered it all over with leaves in the same manner the panther had done; and then sprang to a tree near by, into which he ascended, from whence he had a view a good distance about him, and especially in the direction the creature had gone. Here in the crotch of the tree he stood, with his gun resting across a limb, in the direction of the place where he had been left by the panther, looking sharply as far among the woods as possible in the direction he expected the creature's return. But he had remained in this condition but a short time, and had barely thrust the ram-rod down the barrel of his piece, to be sure the charge in her, and to examine her priming, and shut down the pan, slowly so that it should not snap and thus make a noise, when his keen Indian eye, for such he had, caught a glimpse of a monstrous panther, leading warily to panther kittens toward her intended supper.

Now matters were hastening to a climax rapidly, when Wheaton or the panther should finish their hunting on the mountains of the Susquehannah, for if old Smooth Bore should flash in the pan, or miss her aim, the die would be cast, a second load would be impossible ere her claws would have sundered his heart string in the tree where he was, or if he should but partially wound her, the same must have been his fate. During these thoughts the panther had hid her young under some brush, and had come within some thirty feet of the spot, where she supposed her victim was still sleeping, and seeing all as she left it, dropped down to a crouching position, precisely as a cat, when about to spring on its prey. Now was seen the soul of the panther in its perfection; merging from the recess of nature hidden by the creature, along the whole nervous system but resting chiefly in the brain, from whence it glared, in bright horror, from its burning eyes, curled in its strong and vibrating tail, pushed out its sharp, white and eliptical fangs, from its broad and powerful paws, ready for glittering, glittered on the points of its uncovered teeth, and smoked in rapid issues of steam from its red and oped jaws, while every hair of its long dun back stood erect in savage joy, denoting that the fatal moment of its leap had come.

Now the horrid nestling of its hinder claws drawn under its belly was heard and the bent ham-strings were seen but a half instant by Wheaton from where he sat in his tree, when the tremendous leap was made. It rose on a long curve into the air of about ten feet in the highest place, and from thence descending, it struck exactly where the breast and bowels of its prey had lain, with a scream too horrible for description, when it tore to atoms the rotton wood, filling for several feet above it, the air with the leaves and light brush, the covering of the deception. But instantly the panther found herself cheated, and seemed to droop a little with disappointment, when however it resumed an erect posture, and surveyed quite around on every side on a horizontal line, in search of its pray, but not discovering it, she cast a furious look alof among the tops of the trees, when in a moment or two the eyes of Wheaton and the panther had met. Now for another leap, when she dropped for that purpose, but the bullet was off, and two buck shot of old smooth bore, were too quick; as he lodged them all exactly in the brain of the savage monster, and streached her dead on the spot where the hunter had slept but a short time before, in the soundness of a mountain dream.

He had marked the spot where her young were hidden, which, at the report of the gun were frightened and ran up a tree. Wheaton now came down and found the panther to measure, from the end of its nose to the point of its tail, eight feet six inches in length; a creature sufficiently strong to have carried him off on a full run, had he have fallen into its power. He now reloaded and went to the tree where her kittens, or the young panthers were, and soon brought them down from their grapple among the limbs, companions for their conquered and slain parent.

Wheaton dismantled them of their hides, and hastened away least, some other encounter before the night should set in, when the disadvantage of darkness might decide the victory in a way more advantageously to the roamers of the forest. Of this feat Ben Wheaton never ceased to boast; reciting it as the most appalling passage of his hunting life. The animal had scented him while asleep, and had found him as she supposed; intending to give her young a specimen of the manner of their future life, or if this is to much for the minds of a dumb animal, she intended at least to give them a supper.

This circumstance was all that saved his life, or the pranther would have leapt upon him at first, and have torn him to pieces, instead of covering him with leaves, as it did, for the sake of her young. The panther is a ferocious and almost untameable animal whose nature and habist are the same as the cat; except that the natures and powers of this domestic creature, are, in the panther immensely magnified in strength and voracity. It is in the American forest what the tiger is in Africa and India, a dangerous and savage animal the terror of all other creatures, as well as of the Indian and the white man.

EXAMINATION IN GRAMMAR.

At a fashionable seminary for young Ladies.

'Pray, Miss, what part of speech is the parson of the parish?'

'I suppose he is a *conjunction*, Madam.'

'A conjunction, Miss? What kind of a conjunction?'

'*Acopulative conjunction*, Madam.'

'Why a copulative conjunction?"

'Because, he connects like cases, and like moods and tense.'

'How does he connect 'like cases?"

'He unites parties, both of whom are *in love*; which I take to be, that both are in the *same case.*'

'Very well. How does he connect 'like moods?"

'The parties to be united are, I suppose, both in a *mood* to be married, and are thus in 'like mood."

'But how does he connect 'like tenses?"

'If both are desirous, at the time of the ceremony, of being *immediately* united, are, I presume, in the *present tense*; and thus he 'connects like tenses.'

'Does such a copulative conjunction connect *like geaders?*'

'No, Madam, that is not according to the rules of Cupid's grammar. His rule is, that 'copulative conjunctions connect *unlike genders*, or rather contrary genders;—that is, Masculine and feminine—never the neuter.

'Very well, indeed, Miss—your examination does you much credit—you may pass. You are entitled to the degree of *Bacholeress of Arts.* You shall have a husband when you are married.'

'Thank you Madam.'—*Bost. Post.*

Anomalous.—The Germantown Telegraph has lost a subscriber by sending in his bill as often as he desired. On reading this singular case, we feel strongly tempted to relate the conversation of two Africans, on the much disputed subject, whether a man ever dies before his time comes. Cuffee said no, Pompey said yes.

'Now,' argued the latter, 'pose a man eat a hearty supper o' pork and peas, and he wake up in de mornin' and find himself 'ton dead—what you say to dat, Cuff! Don't you think he die before he time come? ha!'

'Wy, yes, Pomp, replied Cuff unable to resist the force of this argument—'I grant you in dis 'ticular case; but, by gosh! it won't happen one time in ten thousand.'

A loafer, who had got his Christmas load on, fetched up against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed, 'Well, that's a darned careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against!'

QUICKER THEN MAGIC. In the presence of seventy-eight persons in London, a parcel of rags were recently taken, made into paper, dried, and printed on, in five minutes! When this celerity becomes universal, loafers must dodge paper mills, or their ragged vestments will be whipped off, and tucked under their noses in the shape of a handbill advertising vagrants before they know it. [Times.

Lord Newton, an eminent judge in the Court of Sessions about the beginning of the present century, was an extraordinary bachanal. He was proposing to buy an estate, and he mentioned to friend and crony, and crony, that he should like it to be one with a well-sounding name, as he might perhaps take his title from it. "Well my lord," said he, "there is the estate of Drunkie in the market, buy it, and then ye'll no need to take it amiss when folk say ye are drunk, aye."

A broken fortune.—Ovid finely compares a broken fortune to a falling column; the lower it sinks, the greater weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when man's circumstances are such, that he has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him; but should his wants be such that he sues for a trifle, it is two to one whether he may be trusted with the smallest sum.

HONESTY CONDEMNED.—The federalists are alarmed to find among them a few honest men. The six Pennsylvania Senators, who recently voted to recognize the Hopkins house, are denounced by almost every federal press in the land, as so many Judas Iscariots.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1839.

On motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 2d section of an additional act passed March 1838, relative to the repair of highways.

Read once and Tuesday assigned—Bills, additional for the partition of Real Estate—to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment, exection or distress. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

On motion of M. DUMONT, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a new law for the distribution of Poor Debtor's property, and of exempting his body, after such distribution, from arrest, and his subsequently acquired property from attachment for civil cause of action.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, Ordered, That the Committee on State Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, a message was sent to the House proposing a Convention forthwith to qualify John Walker, Counsellor elect.

Mr. Perkins offered an order for inquiring into the expediency of passing, a law to provide that if any bank shall refuse, at any time, to pay its liabilities in specie, its banking operations shall also be suspended—that the Bank Commissioners shall forthwith repair to such bank, minutely examine its condition, and report the same to the Governor, for publication, if deemed proper—and that after a continuance of such refusal for—days it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause legal proceedings to be instituted for a forfeiture of the charter of the bank so refusing. The order passed.

On motion of Mr. Bowles, an order was passed directing the Committee on the Militia to inquire into the expediency of so altering the militia law that persons doing military duty shall be allowed a compensation proportiond to the distance they are obliged to travel to and from the place of parade or review.

The Senate then went into Convention.

Bill providing for the election of Sheriffs and County Commissioners came from the House, referred to a special Committee. Mr. Littlefield moved to nonconcur, and refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion prevailed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The order from the House directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill allowing each citizen of this State, to own a yoke of oxen exmpt from attachment, was on motion of Mr. Dumont, so amended as to direct that Committee to inquire into the *expediency* of so reporting a bill, and passed in concurrence as amended.

The order directing the Judiciary Committee report a bill changing the tenure of certain Judicial officers, came from the House. Mr. LITTLEFIELD moved to amend by instructing the Committe to inquire into the *expediency*.—He did not consider it decorous to the Committee on the Judiciary to direct them to report a bill—they were willing to inquire into the expediency of reporting bills on subjects committed to them. He for one was not willing, and he was authorized to say for the other gentlemen on the Judiciary Commitee, that they were not willing, to be made mere machines for reporting bills. If any gentleman wanted a bill let him draft it and introduce it himself.—The amendment of Mr. L. was adopted, and the order as amended passed in concurrence.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

A Bill additional to an act respecting the duties of the Attorney General and County Attornies, was read once, and on motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, laid on the table and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

A Bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee to increase the number of the Justices of the S. J. Court from three to four, which was once read and Wednesday next assigned.

Message from the House informing the Senate that that body had, agreeably to the concurrent vote of yesterday, proceeded to ballot for U. S. Senator and had made choice of the Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS, as such, for the term of six years commencing the 4th of March next.

The hour assigned, having arrived, the Senate proceeded on its part, to the election of Senator to represent this State in the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. Messrs. Littlefield, Belcher, and Williams, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes. Having attended to that duty, the Committee reported as follows :—

Whole number of votes	25
Necessary to a choice	13
REUEL WILLIAMS has	14
George Evans	8
John S. Tenney	2
John Holmes	1

And REUEL WILLIAMS was thereupon declared elected.

On motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, *Ordered*, That the Secretary of State be directed to notify the Governor that the Legislature have this day by a concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, elected REUEL WILLIAMS of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from and after the third of March next, and that the Governor be requested to furnish him with certificates and testimonials of his ellection, to enable him to take his seat in the Senate of the United States, from and after the time aforesaid. Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1839.

The order relative to instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Resolve changing the time of holding the annual State election and session of the Legislature, came from the Senate so amended as simply to direct the Committee to inquire into the *expediency* of so doing, and passed amended. The House recede, adopt the amendments, and concur the Senate in its passage as amended.

A communication from the Adjutant General, transmitting the Pay Roll of the Courts Martial—referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. OTIS of Hallowell, by leave, laid on the table a Bill directing the mode of choosing County Commissioners and County Attorneys. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

The message of the late Governor and accompanying documents, in relation to the N. E. Boundary, was on motion of Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, taken up and referred to the Committee on the N. E. Boundary.

Message of the late Governor relative to the Geological Survey, was called upon and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On motion, it was Ordered, that the Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire into the expediency of instituting an Agricultural Survey of the State.

The Bill directing the mode of choosing County Commissioners, Clerks of Courts, and County Attoneys, was taken up and once read. Mr. Otis of Hallowell, moved that it be committed to a Joint Select Committee of one from each County on the part of the House; but withdrew this motion on the suggestion of Mr. DELESDERNIER of Baileyville, to print; and then on motion of Mr. D. the bill was ordered to lie on the table and 300 copies to be printed. Subsequently on motion of Mr. Delesdernier the vote to print was reconsidered;—and Mr. Otis renewed his motion to commit it to a Select Committee. Mr. CAREY of Houlton thought it unnecessary to multiply Committees, and that it would answer every purpose to commit it to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr OTIS was not tenacious as to what Committee it was referred. The particular design he had in view, was that it might be made as perfect and as unexceptionable, as it could be—and if it were committed to the Committee he had named, there would be a greater opprtunity to draft it more in accordance with the views of the people of the State—it contenplated an important change, and a full expression of opinion from the different sections should be had as to its propriety. Mr. SHELDON considered it peculiarly proper that this Bill should be committed to a Committee of one from each County. It was not a subject at all relating to the Judiciary; but was simply a question whether Executive shall appoint or the people elect certain officers. The Judiciary Committee was selected with reference solely to their legal knowledge, and not in reference to their locality—and they could not be expected to know what public sentiment was with regard to this subject in the various portions of the State. The question on the commitment was then taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 71, nays 55. The following gentleman were appointed this Committee on the part of the House.—Messrs. Otis of Hallowell, Mildram of Wells, Walker of Bridgton, Homer of Bucksport, Lercaualer of Thomaston, Baker of Stuben, Walker of Lovell, Morrill of Brewer, Wyman of Skowhegan, Ela of New Sharon, Elliot of Knox, and Crooker of Foxcraft. Adj.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Message from the Senate proposing a Convention forthwith for the purpose of qualifying John Walker, Counsellor elect; the House assented.

IN CONVENTION.

Mr. COLE of Paris was charged with a message to inform JOHN WALKER, Counsellor elect, that the two branches were now in Convention, ready to administer to him the oaths of office.

Mr. Walker immediately came in and was qualified agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Convention then dissolved.

Mr. CUSHMAN of Dexter presented the following :

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a Resolve so altering and amending the Constitution of this State, that the tenure of Judicial offices shall be changed and limited to —— years.

Mr. CUSHMAN said that this order directed the Committee to report a bill, effective action on which required a vote of two-thirds of either branch. He wished to get it before the Legislature as soon a possible, that it might go out to the people at an early day for their action. When it did come before the House, he trusted members would not be satisfied to permit it to pass by a bare vote of two-thirds; but that it might receive the unanimous approval of the House. There was no reason why a Judge should be allowed to sit on the Bench till he was 70 years old, whether competent or incompetent, any more than the Governor of the State, or the members of the Legislature; —the old cry that he would be biased by the politics of the day to the contrary. It was time the anti-Republican feature in our system was exploded;—and the competency of the Judges made to pass at stated periods in review before the people or representatives of the people, as well as other officers.

The order then passed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Bill providing for the election of County Commissioners, &c., referred by the House to a special Committee, came from the Senate referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell hope the House would non-concur the Senate and insist on reference to a special Committee. One object of the reference was to collect public opinion on the subject. A special Committee, consisting of one from each County, could better perform this duty. It could also, probably, report earlier, and mature the details of the bill quite as well as any Standing Committee.

Mr. Paine of Sanford throught it better to concur. It was not a matter of great consequence, either committee would do its duty; and it was hardly worth while to get into a disagreement on the subject.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell, said if the gentleman from Sanford, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary on the part of the House, would state that he was in favor of the principles of the bill, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Paine replied that his opinions were not fully made up. His mind was open to conviction by any arguments which might be presented.

Mr. French of Noleboro' was in favor of concurring with Senate, for the reason that there is already a bill before the Judiciary Committee covering the same ground in part at least, with the present bill. He was surpised at the course of the gentleman from Hallowell, who seemed to be afraid to trust a measure to a Committee unless they are previously pledged to support it—in other words unles the Committee were "packed" for the occasion.

Mr. Sheldon replied that it was the parliamentary rule to appoint Committees friendly to the principles of the bill or other papers referred to them.

Mr. Otis took the same ground and read from Jefferson's manual in support of it. He spoke at length in favor of the principles of the bill, and was unwilling to have it go to a Committee unfriendly to those principles.

Mr. CAREY of Houlton remarked that it was an old saying that the devil could quote scripture to suit his own purpose; and the federal party had the same way of quoting Thomas Jefferson. He thought the sudden friendship of that party for the rights of the people was rather a profession than a reality. They seemed to have the same instinctive regard for the rights of the people, that the fox has for the goose. Why was it, sir, that, last year, when certain gentleman had the control in this House, there was no anxiety to pass this bill; but now when the appointing power has passed from them, they are full of zeal in its favor? If the appointing power was now in the same hands, as last year no move would be made, in *that* quarter, in favor of this bill.

After some further debate the question was taken, and the motion to nonconcur negative—ayes 62, noes 104. The House then receded, and referred the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary in concurrence with the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CHASE of Buckfield, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to give overseers of the poor power to take the property of persons, who actually become chargeable, to an amount not exceeding seventy dollars, and apply the same to their support. Adj,

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, *Ordered*, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and of repealing all existing poor debtors laws and enacting an entire new law.

At 11 o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator (to succeed Reuel Williams) for six years commencing March 4th, 1839. Messrs. Carey, Vose, Rawson, Cushman and Dorrance, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes. Having attended to that duty, the Committee reported as follows :—

Whole number of votes	181
Necessary to a choice	91
Reuel Williams has	111
George Evans	63
John S. Tenney	4
Ezekiel Whitman	3

REUEL WILLIAMS was declared elected on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Tyler of Newfield, *Ordered*, That a Committee of one from each County be raised, with such as the Senate may Join, to receive all claims which may be presented against the State, agreeably to the several acts to encourage the culture of wheat and corn.

Messrs. Tyler, of Newfield, Buxton of North Yarmouth, Fuller of Boothbay, Salter of Sullivan, Fowler of Lubec, Drake of Albion, Smith of Norway, Garcelon of St. Albans, True of Garland, Harkness of Camden, Lovejoy of Sebec, and Howes of New Sharon, were appointed on the part of the House. Adj.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN SENATE—Monday Jan. 14.

The Hon. Daniel Webster appeared to day, and took his seat.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Brown, of North Carolina, presented sundry joint resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, against the sub Treasury, the expunging act, and the graduation land bill.

Messrs. Brown and Strange, from that State, said they recognized the right of instruction to its fullest extent, but considered these resolutions as intended to be *recommendatory*, only, in their character, and as leaving to them the discretion to act according to their own judgment.

Mr Merriek presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of the city of Baltimore relative to the employment of boys in the merchant service, as apprentices to ship masters.—The memorial reports that the commerce of the country is suffering for the want of seamen, and it is proposed to require by law that every vessel shall take a certain number of boys as apprentices; referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr Young presented a petition against the mode employed by the Polish grantees of locating their land under their grant.

Mr Clay, of Alabama, reported a bill for discontinuing the surveyor general's office in some cases, and the office of solicitor of the land office.

GRADUATION BILL.

This bill was taken up, and Mr Webster spoke in favor of the postponement of the measure.

The motion of Mr Rives to postpone, indefinitely, was lost, 23 to 27.

Mr Morris offiered a substitute for the bill, ceding all the refuse lands to the states wherein they lie, and spoke at length on the subject. After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

Mr Harlan asked if it was the intention of the gentleman from New York (Mr Cambreleng) to abandon the resolutions for the appointment of a select committee on the Swartwout defalcation. If the House had any desire to go into the matter, there should be no dely.

Mr Cambreleng said it was the opponents of the administration who caused all the delay, by speaking. He had said but a word or two on it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House was called for resolutions. A vast number were presented.

Mr Wise presented a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to certain charges preferred by a Mr Hunter of the navy against Com. Elliot. The commodore is charged with committing a gross outrage upon the said Hunter. The resolution was adopted after some objections. The resolution also calls for information in regard to Elliott's conduct in the Mediterranean.

TALKING.

Mr Sherrod Williams, of Kentucky, presented a set of resolutions, which were rejected as disrespectful to the House—declaring, among other things, that members of Congress were sent here to work, and not to make long speeches—and declaring farther, that if members were not more inclined to work than to talk, the House ought to adjourn, and the members to return to their constituents The yeas and nays were ordered upon the resolutions, and the vote stood ayes 67, noes 93.

Mr Adams introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That as the powers of this House are conferred by the constitution, no resolution of this House can add to them or detract from them.

After the reception of several Executive communications the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON LETTER WRITERS.

The Senate the of U. S. recently postponed indefinately, a resolution granting letter writers some additional accommodations, on the floor of that body. We are hardly surprised at this. Such is the frequent recklessness of Washington correspondents—so regardless do they too often seem of the truth of their statements—such a disposition do they manifest, infamy cases, to torture every debate in a form which will suit their own purposes—and so frequently do they invent, for the sake of giving piquancy to their communications, stories which are circulated to the injury of character and which are totally unfounded, that it would be strange if the Senate had evinced any disposition to countenance or aid them. We know that *all* Washington correspondents are not of this description.—There are a few among them who deserve the character of *reporters*—who aim at nothing higher than to describe accurately the proceedings which they witness, and would scorn to manufacture calumny in order to add zest to their letters, and make them more generally read. But these exceptions are by no means numerous. The majority of the *corps* are sadly deficient in respect for themselves, and respect for the community. The following confession of one of the craft, which we take from the U. S. Gazzette, is unquestionably full of truth.—Eastern Argus.

"Some weeks since, I took the liberty of saying to you, that too much dependence should not be placed in the tales that are obtained for the the Washington political market. The fact is, and in admitting it, I do not mean to be personal, that there are at Washington too many individuals, who for the want of actual scandal, manufacture it out of the raw material. Nor is this all. A common sized whapper, is not large enough for them. They must have the "biggest kind," or none; and if they get hold of a moderate sized piece of scandal, they never suffer it to pass out of their hands, till they have coverted it into a mountain. It is lamentable, that such things are; and it is still more lamentable, that the ferocious appetite of party spirit, actually demands this kind of nutriment."

DELAWARE.—The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Delaware Legislature, which would, of course, secure the election of a democatic Senator to Congress, if the balloting could take place. But the federalist, it is said, have a majority of *one* in the House of Representatives, and that body has, consequently, refused to meet the Senate for the purpose of an election. In this way, it is attempted to control the will of the people. Thus do the opposition continue to act upon their settled policy, and labor for "the prevention, rather than the attainment of any positive good."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 22, 1839.

CONSISTENCY. The federal members of Congress are continually exclaiming against Sub-Treasuries with legs, public defaulters, &c. It is the burden of their song from day to day and from week to week All public business, let it be ever so important, is neglected, to give a chance for every whig orator to let off his spleen against the Administration. Their cry is extravagance, corruption, and profligacy,—it is the constant theme of the leaders of this, professedly, patriotic band. And yet, what are they doing to prevent it. Why, they are talking most patriotically about defaulters and defalcations of daily occurrence, without even an attempt to prevent such occurrencies in future. The Administration call upon Congress to pass a Bill which will secure the safety of the public money, and which will brand the abstracting of the public treasures as a felony, and subject the perpetrator to just and merited punishment. And what will these honest whig patriots do? From what they have done, we can judge of what they will do, and that is, to use every effort to prolong such a state of things and prevent the passage of such a Bill. Such is whig honesty and whig consistency. If they would but act up to their professions of patriotism, there would be some consistency in their conduct; but such is not the case. We can judge them only by their acts, their talk amounts to absolutely nothing except a waste of time and of the people's money, the odium of which they attempt to throw upon the Administration. But the people are not so easily deceived. They can distinguish the difference between the spurious and true patriotism. They have, by their votes, at the recent elections in almost every State in the Union, sanctioned the features of the Independent Treasury Bill, and expect their servants to carry their will into effect, by the passage of that or some other measure equally effective.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Hampden, Frederic Coggswell, of Berwick, Bion Bradbury, of Calais, and Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, Aids-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Stephen Emery, Paris, Attorney G neral.
Abner B. Thompson, Brunswick, Adj. General,
Rufus M'Intire, Parsonsfield, Land Agent
Thomas Sawyer, Brooks, Surveyor General.
Nath'l Clark, Inspector General.

OXFORD

Philo Clark, Turner, Sheriff
William Frye, Bethel, County Attorney.
Samuel Gibson, Brownfield, } Co. Commissioners.
Moses Hammond, Paris, }
Curtis P. Howe, Mexico, }

CUMBERLAND.

John C. Humphreys, Sheriff
Chas. Cobb, Portland, Clerk of Judicial Courts.
John L. Megquier, " Register of Probate.
Augustine Haines, " County Attorney.

YORK.

Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, Sheriff
Jeremiah Bradbury, " Clerk of Courts.
Joseph W. Leland, Saco, County Attorney.

LINCOLN.

Geo. W. Nichols, Waldoboro, Reg of Probate.
Henry Talman, Bath, County Attorney

HANCOCK.

Chas. Hotchkiss, Penobscot, Sheriff
Jos. A. Deane, Castine, Clerk Courts.

WASHINGTON.

Luther Brackett, Calais, Sheriff
Sullivan S Rawson, Eastport, Co Attorney.

KENNEBEC.

J. A Chandler, Augusta, Clerk of Courts
Gen. M Weston, " County Attorney.
Geo Robinson, " Reg of Probate.

PENOBSCOT.

Hastings Strickland, Bangor, Sheriff
Charles Keteon, " Clerk of Courts.
Reuben S Prescott, " Reg Mun Court.

WALDO.

Jas Y. McClintock, Belfast, Sheriff.
Wm H. Barrell, Clerk of Courts

FRANKLIN

Joseph Johnson, Farmington, Sheriff.
Francis S Butler, Clerk
Wm. Dickey, Register Probate

From the Boston Statesman.

Wise's silly attempt at impeachment.—There was one man once in Congress who moved the impeachment of Thomas Jefferson, and there is another man in Congress now, of the same school of politics who has indirectly moved the impeachment of Mr Woodbury, the inflexible and pure-minded Secretary of the Treasury.

The opposition will never forgive Mr Woodbury for the efficient manner in which he has carried his Department safely through the most difficult financial crisis it has ever had to encounter. The results of the last year, in the management of the fiscal concerns of the Government, have set at naught the oracular warnings of the prophets of woe, who pretended that a National Bank was as essential to the financial system, as the circulation of the blood to physical existence. By a steady perseverance indefatigable industry, and prudent sagacity, in the midst of denunciation, and against the combination of the whole banking power, with a powerful and reckless political party, which started upon the declaration of war made by Mr Webster at the whig merchants' meeting in New York, just before the premeditated suspension of specie payments, viz: to shut up the Treasury by shutting up the Banks;—with all these clogs upon the successful operations of the Treasury, and in despite of the infatuated disposition of the federal merchants to submit to bankrupt themselves in the hope of bankrupting the Administration—the department has been successfully conducted with a single eye to the separation of Bank and State, and in one little year the currency of the country has been retrieved, trade has revived, and domestic exchanges have been adjusted better than the average of the last twenty-five years; and all without the agency of a bank, in keeping and disbursing the revenue. Mr Biddle himself has been compelled to retire from the contest, and in his last proclamation, formally "*abdicates* this involuntary power" of money king; declares that his beaten and foiled bank, which could not prevent resumption, "has no longer any controversies with the Government"—that it "now

desires only repose, and will take its rank hereafter as a simple *state* institution."

The baffled opposition, exasperated at the returning prosperity to the country, before they have got into power, and the failure of all their ruin predictions, by the inflexible course of the Treasury Department and the Administration seem, in the imbecility of revenge, to have concerted a personal attack upon Mr Woodbury. *Mr Rives* carried his "armed neutrality" over to the opposition, by commencing an attack upon the Secretary, in the Senate. He wanted to show that it was Mr Biddle who had saved the country by buying up, at a round profit, his own bond to the United States, due for bank stock, and he made his call upon the Department, the peg to hang a speech on denouncing the Secretary. This attack signally failed in the Senate, but was followed up, evidently by concert, in the House, where, on the 28th of December, *Mr Wise* moved the republishing of a set of documents published last session; and on this stale motion, brought out his whole pack to bark at Mr Woodbury, charging him, personally, with all the defalcations in the Union.

Pushed by the cool and logical member from Maryland, Mr Thomas, to give to his invective the form of a single specific charge, Wise evaded it by saying that he would file articles of impeachment "if he had the least hope of being sustained by the House, or of getting an honest trial in the Senate." Josiah Quincy was of the same opinion when left in a minority of one, on his attempted impeachment of Jefferson.

Mr Thomas did not let go here, but pressed Wise to show his proofs on which to rest an impeachment, whereupon Wise admitted that they consisted solely of the correspondence between the Secretary and certain revenue officers on the balances in their hands. Mr Thomas keenly retorted upon Wise that he had shown utter "ignorance of the principles of morals or law by which an officer should be tried." "The whole proof he adduces," said Mr Thomas, "he admits is to be found in document No. 297. It furnishes in many, if not all cases, partial testimony only. We learn from it that certain public officers stand charged in the books of the Treasury Department with large sums of money, placed in their hands for disbursment. And, also, that the Secretary, and other officers of that Department, have made repeated calls in vain upon these disbursing officers for a final settlement of their accounts. But this document does not give us the letters of those officers in reply. We know not what apologies they have offered for delay. They may have unadjusted claims against the United States to set off. They may need vouchers for expenditures yet to be procured. With this state of facts, the gentleman undertakes to charge the Secretary, not only with negligence, but with wilful misconduct; with malfeasance of a grade justifying impeachment, because he has failed to dismiss all those officers. Surely, this proceeding is in violation of all law and of sound morals. No man who has been in public employment could have escaped impeachment, if the gentleman has to-day made out a case justifying such a proceeding."

Mr Wise was driven to the wall by this plain exposure of his party quackery, and as a last effort to extricate himself from the position of a false informer, he undertook, three days after, to move an investigation by a select committee, to hunt up articles of impeachment. There he was promptly met, and Mr Cushman of New Hampshire, in behalf Mr Woodbury, said at once, if Mr Wise would consent to the committee being raised in the usual way, he would make no objection. So desirous was the Secretary of the Treasury himself to have an investigation into the whole of his official conduct, that if a committee could be raised in a reasonable time by ballot, Mr Cushman declared himself ready to withdraw all objections.

Mr Woodbury is solicitous for investigation if the House desire it, and should such a committee be appointed, the examination would only increase the confidence of the people in the integrity and fidelity of the Secretary of the Treasury; but whether the time of Congress and the public money should be wasted on the idle suggestion of such a brawler as Henry A. Wise, is another matter. Two years ago this man squandered twenty thousand dollars in investigating and trying to shoot Reuben M. Whitney, and to get up charges against President Jackson and his Cabinet. He then pretended that he had substantial grounds of impeachment and could prove it, but when put on his oath before the very committee he had raised, he refused to disclose the name of a single witness from whom he had derived a single fact He and his fellow conspirators, who had called for a grand inquest, were dumb. They knew nothing, not they, of their own knowledge, and they *would* not or *could* not name a man who did know any thing. In the matter of the defalcations, Wise does not even pretend to know any thing, and yet he calls upon the House to appoint a committee to inquire whether a printed document which is in the hands of every member, contains evidence on which to found an impeachment! The calumnies of such a man are the highest praise that can be awarded to a faithful public officer. If Mr Wise is anxious to do honor to Mr Woodbury and elevate him in the good opinion of the country, he has only to press this investigation as he did in the abortive attempt to connect the Secretary with the transactions of Reuben M. Whitney.

REVIEW OF THE LATE "REBELLION" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The scenes which have lately been exhibited in Pennsylvania, teach a solemn lesson to the people of the United States. That State has been upon the brink of a civil war. Upwards of a thousand soldiers have been called out by her Governor, under his authority as Commander in Chief of the militia. He requested a captain of United States Dragoons to march his troops to Harrisburg. He even demanded of the President to order the army and militia of the United States into that State in warlike array. Insurrection was proclaimed; free citizens were denounced as "rebels," and arrests were made on charges of treason. A step further and that peaceful Commonwealth would have witnessed scenes of violence and carnage, such as filled the streets of Rome with murder and blood in the days of her degeneracy and corruption.

An awful responsibility rests somewhere.—He is a traitor to liberty who, in this Republic, invokes the musket and the cannon, except in cases of the direst necessity. It is not well that we should become familiarized with the thought of military force to settle domestic troubles, and least of all those of a political character. Why are the southern regions of this continent the theatres of constant revolution and civil war? Is it not because the people have become familiar with the arms as the means of deciding political questions? The disappointed candidate or ambitious chieftain flies to the soldiery as the instruments of his elevation or revenge, and the people are plundered and murdered in the unprincipled strife. Agriculture is paralized, manufactures are destroyed, commerce is annihilated, devastation and misery cover the land.

Do the people of the United States wish to witness and endure the same calamities? If they do, let them encourage and abet the calling out of troops upon every occassion of excitement and commotion. If they do, let them familiarize their young men and their unprincipled old men with the idea of military array as a means of gaining or retaining political power; let them resort to the drum, the trumpet, the musket, and the cannon, for argument, and for success to victories bought with rivers of blood.

What men, and what party is, it, which is teaching these dangerous, these fatal lessons to the American people? Who is it that has for years been proclaiming that "we are in the midst of revolution?" Who is it that has desecrated the Sabbath with violent harangues, declaring that "there are no Sabbath in revolutionary times?" Who are they that lately disturbed the peaceful worshippers of God with the noise of arms and the beating of drums on the Sabbath? What party was it that prophesied that dirks would be brandished, and pistols flash, if they could not have their own way in public affairs! Who were they that threatened to march to the capitol in military array, to compel the President and House of Representatives to surrender to the demands of the Bank power? Who seized the arsenal at N. York for the purpose of using arms at an election?—Who actually began a military organization in Baltimore for the avowed purpose of overawing and controlling the General Government?—Who threatened resistance and rebellion in case of the honest execution of the laws for collecting duties and postages? And what party is it that has insulted and meonced, by nightly mobs, the public authorities in Washington, alarming their families and neighborhood with groans and shouts, the blowing of trumpets and the firing of cannon? The answer is on every man's lips: *It is the selfstyled Whig party—the real Federal party.* Violence and war have been on their tongues for years, and from words they have now proceeded almost to acts. They have had their cannon levelled, their "buckshot and ball cartridges" prepared, their muskets loaded, their bayonets fixed, their army marching, and their "rebels" ready for the slaughter or for prison.

This party has always been the same in principle and practice, under whatever name it has deemed it expedient to rally As Federalists, as National Republicans, as Whigs, as Democratic Whigs, and now with the usurped name of Democratic, they are the same enemies to popular suffrage, the same revilers of honest Democrats, the same loves of power by whatever means gained or retained, the same supporters of deception, fraud and force to govern the people against their will. The alien and sedition laws of John Adams find their parallel in the proclamations and arrests of Governor Ritner, and the standing army of the former, raised to overawe the people and the States, reappears in the cohorts of Pennsylvania militia, sought to be reinforced by the army of the United States!

The least obnoxious and alarming feature of this movement, is the use attempted to be made of the military power of the General Government. This should be the last desperate resort under our system. Before the military arm of the State ever is put in requisition, it should appear that the civil power is wholly inadequate to the emergency. It should appear that the constable and sheriff have no longer power to arrest, that property and life can no longer be protected by the magistrate and the law. Before the military power of the General Government is invoked, it should appear that neither the civil nor military authorities of the State, neither the magistrates nor the military have power to put a stop to the destruction of property and the effusion of blood. It is only a raging insurrection, to suppress which the power of the State is proved to be incompetent, that can justify a call on the President for the interposition of the national arms. But what had we in Pennsylvania? No destruction of property, no bloodshed, no insurrection. So far from having proved incompetent to keep the peace the civil magistrates of the State had not even been invoked! All that existed was a high state of excitement, probably some threatening language. Without waiting for acts of violence, and without stopping to invoke the civil power, the federal Executive of Pennsylvania at once orders out the militia, and demands the aid of the United States army! If the army of the U. States had been commanded by a President of similar principles with those of the federal leaders at Harrisburg, the troops of the General Government would have been seen entering the State of Pennsylvania in every direction, to dragoon the people into submission, and consummate the attempted fraud and usurpation!

Let this lesson sink deep into the minds of the American people. Let them reflect what uses will be made of the army of the U. States, if commanded by any of the federal leaders.—Let them consider how safe will be their liberties, when the federal army and navy are placed at the disposition of such men as Stevens or Penrose, Burrowes or Ritner, or any of their political compeers or associates.

GOV. RITNER'S NEW USURPATION.

It seems from the annexed letter that Governor Ritner, after having swept every Democrat from office on coming into the Administration, with a democratic majority against him, (divided between Messrs Wolf and Muhlenberg) has resolved to perpetuate his proscription of the democrats under his democratic successor, Gov. Porter. Gov. Ritner has seized the interval which elapses between the period when he should heve gone out of office by the old constitution and that fixed in the new constitution for the induction of the new Governor, to appoint for his successor all the officers who are to act under him. It is evidently the intention of the new constitution, like the old to give the first Governor under it, the selection of all the officers who are to carry on his administration, until the period for the election of a portion of them by the people shall have arrived. will be remembered that the judges were to go out generally, according to the date of their commissions, under the new constitution, and then new appointments made for definite terms of years. This provision was at once frustrated by the trick of resignation on the part of the Chief Justice, who, on being re-appointed by Gov. Ritner, obtained a new date to his commission, and, as as a consequence, a new lease in his office, making him the last to go out in fifteen years hence. The motive for this circumvention of the new constitution by his new appointment, is now apparent. The fraud of appointing the officers under Governor Porter's administration was in embryo. and it was necessary to have the highest judicial officer of the State, upon whose decision the sanction of the contemplated violation of the constitution depended, appointed himself, interested party in supporting the intended usurpation.

The following extract from a letter, dated 2d January, 1839, gives all the information we have of this new and flagitious attempt of the condemned Governor.—*Globe.*

"To-day was brought to light another feature of the scheme of villany on the part of the Harrisonites. Ritner has reappointed or changed all the office holders in the State, with a view to prevent the exercise of the appointing power by the new Executive; his advisers contending that under the new constitution, and this act, the fresh batch will be enabled to hold on until the people, by election are called on to supply their places. Swift, late mayor of the city, has been named recorder. This being the officer who receives and enters all the commissions, and administers the oaths, it was deemed advisable to have one *physically* capable of resisting and overpowering. Gen. Porter will have to take a determined position, and sweep every man out of office in the State. His selections will be refused, no doubt, and then comes an appeal to the judiciary. There, after the humiliating posture assumed by the Chief Justice, and which has been followed, we are informed, by nearly every judge, first reached by the schedule under the new constitution, little hope of a righteous decision may be entertained. So audacious and criminal an attempt to thwart the will of the people cannot be paralleled in history.

EFFECTS OF AN ADULTERATED CURRENCY.

In reading that admirable work, Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, (recently published,) we were struck with a passage which, in expatiating on the causes of the wretchedness of the kingdom, points to one cause as above all others in producing the public calamities—one, under which "*the prices of the ordincy aliments of life rose to a height which put them above the reach of the poorer classes of the country.*"

"It was that which gave, [the historian goes on to say '] *in addition to these physical evils a fatal shock to commercial credits by the adulteration of the coin.*" Under Henry the Fourth, it is computed that there were no less than one hundred and fifty mints openly licensed by the crown, in addition to many others created by individuals without any legal authority. The abuse came to such a height that people at length refused to receive, in payment of their debts, the debased coin whose value depreciated more and more every day; and the little trade which remained in Castile was carried on by banks, as in the primitive stages of society.

"The magnitude of the evil [continues the historian] was such as to claim the earlies attention of the Cortes under the new monarchs. Acts were passed fixing the standard and legal value of the different denominations of coin.—A new coinage was subsequently made. Five royal mints were alone authorized, afterwards augmented to seven, and severe penalities denounced against the insurication of money elsewhere. The reform of the currency gradually infused new hope into commerce, as the return of the circulations, which have been interrupted for a while, quickens the animal body."

We ask whether an adulteration of the currency, by excessive issues from paper mints, has not the same mischievous tendency as an adulteration of the currency by cheapening the coins and unsettling the standard of value.

Globe.

N. E. BOUNDARY. The federalists have labored very hard the past year, to make the people believe that they alone felt any interest in the boundary question. They must admit, now that the democrats have quite as much anxiety upon that subject, and evince as ardent a desire to preserve our disputed rights, as *they* ever manifested, or even pretended to feel. The determined spirit displayed in Gov. Fairfield's message, and the recent movement in the House of Representatives, by the democratic member from Waterville, demand such an admission.—When, indeed, was the republican party ever backward to defend their territory—ever wanting in devotion to their country? They are the very last men to need instruction in the principles of patriotism, and the federalists are the federalists are the very last men to administer it, if it was needed. The lamp of knowledge, by which *their* steps are guided, sheds a light altogether too "*blue*" to suit republican tastes. It would answer better for the direction of a British Enemy.—Eastern Argus.

☞ *Idlers* are ever the slanderers, backbiters and grumblers of society.

NOTICE.

We are requested to give notice that a Lecture may be expected at the Meeting-House in this Village on Friday Eve. next at 6 o'clock, by Rev. G. K. Shaw.

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839,

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Jan. 22, 1839. tf 23

Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Bombazine Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, Caps, & Buffalo Robes,

A new lot, just received.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, January 10th, 1839. 4w21

WANTED,

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.

Freedom.

To Whom it may Concern:

I, JOHN A. HOWARD of Mexico in the County of Oxford & State of Maine, hereby certify that I have given my son, LEANDER HOWARD, his time, and he is at liberty to act and trade for himself; and I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the date of these presents. his

WITNESS: JOHN A. ✕ HOWARD.
Joseph A. Farnum. mark.
Nathan Hall, John Howard.
Mexico, Dec. 6, 1838. 3w23

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezekiel Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber by deed of mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover, for a particular description of which reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book 43, Page 429. Said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years from the first day of January 1834, with annual interest I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.
Turner, Jan'y 19, 1839. 3w23

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the year 1839.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Livermore Falls and vicinity would respectfully represent that they are desirous of constructing a Bridge across the Androscoggin river at or near Livermore Falls. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be incorporated by the name of the Livermore Falls Bridge Company, with the powers and privileges incident to similar corporations.

NATHANIEL MAYO & 80 others.
Livermore Falls, Dec. 1, 1838. 23

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 15, 1839.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be printed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, the last publication to be three days at least before the eleventh day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 16, 1839.

Read and concurred.
CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Clerk.

A true Copy—Attest: WILLIAM TRAFTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

STEPHEN BERRY, Administrator of the estate of Henry Berry late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS SYLVESTER,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM COOLIDGE.
Waterford, Jan. 14, 1839. *—23

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collector for the year 1838, respectively, in the respective sums following:—

	No. Lots.	No. Divis.	No. Range.	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.
					$	c.
Owners unknown,	27			75	1	02
do	28			100	2	05
do	29			25	1	02
do	31			100	4	10
do	30			75	4	10
do	32			100	5	12
do	33			100	35	89
do	35			25	6	15
do	Gore			150	45	1 14
do	73			50	1	02
do	87			75	3	07
do	98			75	3	07
do	108			100	1	02
do	101			100	30	78
do	103			100	40	1 02
do	100			100	30	77
do	109			100	7	18
do	104			100	4	10
do	3	2	5	100	25	64
do	1	3	D	100	45	1 14
do	4	3	D	60	25	64
do	5	5	D	30	30	77
do	3	1	9	100	50	1 28
do	113			100	25	64
do	2	3	D	100	40	1 02
do	3 7	1	4	50	45	1 14
do	4 1	1	3	25	23	58
do	2	2	4	100	15	38
do	7	1	9	100	25	64
do	7	1	10	100	25	64
do	87			100	30	77
do	72			100	4	10
do	1 21			51	30	77
do	1 2	4	2	50	25	64
do	3 4 1	1	3	75	71	1 81
do	1 7	1	2	50	45	1 14
do	5	3	C	100	30	77
do	6	6	C	70	22	56
do	89			100	4	10
do	7	1	3	100	80	2 04

Notice is further given that I shall proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder at the School House in District No. 4, in said town, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Monday, the sixth day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge all of said tax and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and intervening charges.

HENRY SAWYER, Collector.
Stoneham, January 14th, 1839. 3w23

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONROE, Jr.
NATHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.
Livermore, December 21st, 1838 3w23

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

ISAAC BERRY of Denmark in said county respectfully represents that he is seized as an heir with others, Henry Berry, Joseph Berry, Lorenzo Berry, Mial Berry, Ararun R. Berry, Elias Berry 2d, Katharine Merrill, Ruth Pingree, and Ann Howard, in the real estate whereof Henry Berry late of Denmark in said county died, seized and possessed; that his portion of the same is one tenth, which he is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. He therefore prays, that your Honour would grant a warrant to suitable persons, authorizing them to make a division of said estate, and set off to each heir his and her proportion in the same.

Dated this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC BERRY.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

UPON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fifth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SOLOMON HEALD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Heald late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the estate of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER WALKER,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL BEAN.
Brownfield, Jan. 15, 1839. 3w23

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN PIERCE,

late of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL PIERCE.
Hiram, Jan. 15, 1839. *3w23

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

JAMES DOUGLASS,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMOS POOR.
Denmark, Jan. 15, 1839.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Deferred Articles.

The London Times states that a claim for compensation has been made upon the government of Texas, for the capture and detention of a British vessel, the Eliza Russell, by a Texian cruiser in the gulf of Mexico; that the claim had been admitted and satisfaction promised, but that the Texan government declares its inability to make payment, for want of funds. The damages claimed were only £1500.

Parliament is further adjourned to the 5th of February.

The London Morning Chronicle announces that of the two millions of protested bills against the United States, sent out for collection by the Bank of England, *all has been paid* except £400. This fact is the best answer to the abusive tirades of the London Times against the integrity of our merchants.

Mr John Van Buren was at Dublin on the 6th of December. We find his named among the guests at a dinner given by Lord Morpeth.

FRANCE. Lobau is dead, and Marshal Gerard has been appointed his successor in the command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine.

Letters from Paris still harp upon an approaching change of ministry, but the accounts are so various that we do not think them worth quoting.

The letters also pretend that Louis Phillippe is now rather disposed to favor the cause of Don Carlos in Spain.

SPAIN.—There is no good news from this afflicted country.

The frightful system of reprisals was still in full operation in Valencia. Cabrera was said to be advancing on the city of Valencia with 200 prisoners, whom he intended to sacrifice within sight of the place; on the other hand the governor of Vinaroz has seized 147 Carlist prisoners, and proposed putting them to death in revenge for the murder of 63 Christinos by the Carlists three years ago.

The ministry had resigned and a new one, of the moderate party, was in process of formation. The Duke of Gor was to be foreign minister, Senor Amemdarz of the interior, and General Alaix of war. The portfolio of the finances had not yet found an owner.

The government can raise no money; and Don Carlos was keeping the honey moon with his new wife, who by the way is also his neice.

RUSSIA.—A strange story was going the rounds of the continental papers, to wit: that the Emperor Nicholas has resolved to marry his second daughter to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and give him Poland for his marriage portion.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHES NO MOSS."

We have often had occassion to observe the restless and discontented disposition exhibited by some who always seem to think they could do much better in some other employment than that in which they are engaged, and who are therefore constantly shifting their business.—Such men never become wealthy, because they are always learning new kinds of business, and are engaged in no one kind long enough to acquire that superior skill and knowledge in it which can alone enable any one to carry it on advantageously, especially where he has to encounter competition.

People in the country are apt generally to believe that those who reside in the city all become enormously rich, and their fate is therefore an enviable one; hence we so often see those who possess good farms in the country and are getting along well, who live independently, and ought to live contentedly, selling them, and with the money thus obtained, commencing, business—business which they know nothing about—in the city. The almost invariable result of this attempt to carry on a new business in a new place, is failing, bankruptcy and disappointment; ending often in insanity or besotted drunkenness. Nor is the idea entertained by people in the country, that those in the city make money with ease and abundantly correct. Men undergo more privation and labor harder in the city than in the country.—Their risks are also much greater, and their cares and anxieties are of course proportionally increased. True, individuals there are who acquire larger fortunes in a city than are found in the country; but compared with the whole number who start in the race of competition, how few are thus successful! The thousands and hundreds of thousands who fail, drop by the wayside and are crushed by the moving mass, are never heard of—it is only those who win—who live in large houses, give parties, drive their carriages, wield a powerful influence in banks, and become giants on Change, who attract notice and excite envy.

Again, how often is it that even these individuals, whose happy lot (false estimate) excites the envy of their fellow mortals, are seen to strut their brief hour upon the stage—the ruling star of the day—and be then suddenly hurried from their proud eminence by reverse of fortune, to the depths of poverty and wretchedness! Is the lot of such an one an object to excite envy? No; a thousand—ten thousand times happier is the farmer who ploughs his fields, tends his cattle, gathers his crops, eats bread moistened by the sweat of his brow, and relishes his food and sleep with an appetite which labor and contentment alone can give.

The folly of toiling night and day, for years, to acquire *wealth*, has been strikingly exemplified by many cases of failure within two weeks past, both in Philadelphia and New York. The Philosopher and man of observation see in these cases lessons of widom—the thoughtless pass them by unnoticed.

[Phil. Com. Herald.

Self-made Men.—You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public coucils of the nation—where are they that take the lead there? They are men who have made their own fortunes; self made men who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State, Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man on his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, unless as a matter of life or death. He who has fortune to fall back upon, will slacken his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. To me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find in your instance, I shall have been mistaken.—*Clement Falcon.*

In has been recorded by some anti-connubial wag, that when two widowers were once condoling together on the recent bereavement of their wives, one of them exclaimed, with a sigh, "well may I bewail my loss, for I had so few differences with the dear deceased, that the last day of my marriage was as happy as the first."

"There I surpass you," said his friend, "for the last day of mine was *happier*."

A drunken fellow being asked by a publican, "to pay his score," amounting to ten pints of beer replied "No, no, wait till I've had twenty and then it will be a score indeed."

☞Said a fellow to a Jew, awhile ago, "did you know that they hung Jews and Jackasses together in England?" "No I did n't," replied the Israelite, "but if it be true," he continued, "it is fortunate that you and I are not there, for one of us might be hung for his *nation* and the other for his *nature*, and there be the end of both."

Mathematical Interrogatories.—If the apple which William Tell shot from the head of his son gave liberty to Switzerland how many bushels of the same size would it have taken to make a barrel of cider from the same orchard. If a two year old puppy was to hallo as loud as a common size calf, when struck a gentle tap on the head—how loud would a dog six years old hallo, when struck half as hard? If sixteen yards of tape cost one dollar and twenty-five cents, how many bushels of potatoes would it take for a Barbacue? If four hundred subscribers were to pay in advance every year for a good newspaper, how long would it take twelve men to build a railroad eight miles in length? Supposing ten men put up four good houses every year, in what time could four men pull them down? If a bushel of huckleberries cost $4,50 cents, how long would a man have to board at a tavern to increase his bill $24,50 cts. If a pole four feet high, made a shadow sixteen feet long, what would be the probable distance from the 4th of July to Cape Cod? Suppose a middle grown bull was to kick a man across the Mississippi, how many calves could kick him back?

In prosperity we can discover many friends, but if fortune fails, not one is to be found.

Despise all vain employment, it is injurious when at the price of pain.

If you need a physician, employ these three a cheerful mind, rest, and a tempearte diet.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said county, deceased, on the last Saturday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of the said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said county of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the widow's claim of dower therein.

Likewise the deceased's interest in a certain Gore of land in said Canton, being No 6, in the 17th Range, being the same deeded to him by Ezekiel Richardson, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

Further particulars and terms made known at the time of sale. LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator

Dec. 13, 1838. 3 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine—

ON the petition of JOHN S. SHED administrator of the estate of Stephen Coffin late of Lovell, in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a sale of a part would injure the residue:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on the premises at the late residence of Amos Perley in Canton in said County, on Thursday the 14th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

AMOS PERLEY,

deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the homestead farm on which the said Perley resided at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as will produce said sum.

Terms,—Cash upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of the premises sold

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor.

Livermore, January 4th, 1839 3 21

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ALONZO SYLVESTER,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
JACOB GIBBS. }

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator of the estate of Abijah Douglass late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be publised three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

FRANCIS BARKER Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD RICHARDSON,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 3w21

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the writ, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel in said county on Saturday the ninth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Jedediah Grover Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain premises or parcels of land situated in said Bethel, and being the same said Grover mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman, by his mortgage Deed dated 12th of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment mortgaged the same to the Trustees of the Ministerial & and School Fund of said Bethel, which last deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Vol 53, page 406, to which deeds references may be had

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, December 17, 1838. 3w20

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned holds a Mortgage executed to Henry Ward and Thomas L. Willis by Henry Jones, also, one executed to the same by Willis W. Allen on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Book 46—page 138, and both duly assigned to him, of certain tracts of land situated in Andover in the County of Oxford, being twenty-six lots situated in that part of Andover known as the *Kimball Mills*. Said mortgage was made to secure the payment of certain Notes of hand, which have become due and remain unpaid. Wherefore the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgages SIMON W. GREGG

Andover, Jan'y 7, 1839. 3w21

Notice.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I, Clark Kimball of Bethel in the County of Oxford, do hereby give and release unto my son, Joseph W. Kimball, a minor, all claim and title in and to any and all services from him, from and after this date. And he is now at full liberty to trade and labor for his benefit, and to receive all wages which he may earn to his own use, and to make and sign all necessary and due acquittances therefor to any and all persons with whom he may trade or serve. But I am not to be accountable for any debts of his contracting, either expressly or impliedly, after this date. CLARK KIMBALL.

Attest—WM. FRYE.

Bethel, January 7, 1839. 3w21

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *foul or corrupted state of the blood*.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD*.

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or said down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess these properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, during which time there have been published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and these spurious pills resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply removing them by purging the disease.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

3m52.

Aug. 14th, 1838.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Woodstock,

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in this committed to the collector for the year 1837.

East part of Woodstock.

		No.	No. acres	Value	Taxes
				$	$c.
Unknown	East part,	10	60	50	52
do	do	11	120	43	46
do	do	13	50	35	39
do	do	19	100	75	83
do	do	24	100	10	11
do	do	25	100	17	19
do	do	49	100	10	11
do	do	54	100	10	11
do	do	66	50	25	23
Undivided half,		70	100	25	23
do	do	74	100	50	55
do	do	75	50	25	23
do	do	76	100	60	66
do	do	82	100	50	55
do	do	85	100	20	22
do	do	88	100	20	22
do	do	92	100	70	77
do	do	93	100	40	19
do	do	95	50	17	44
do	do	96	100	50	55
do	do	104	100	35	39
do	do	105	100	15	17
do	do	107	100	10	11
do	do	111	100	20	23
do	do	113	100	45	50
do	do	116	100	30	33
do	do	118	100	35	39
do	do	57	50	25	28
do	do	58	50	25	28
	West part of Woodstock.	14	100	42	46

Delinquent highway tax in the east part of Woodstock, for the year 1836.

Unknown,		107	100	10	21
do		93	100	40	84
do		92	100	50	1 05
do		54	100	10	21
do		78	100	70	1 47
do		45	100	10	21
Undivided half,		75	50	25	52½
do	do	21	100	10	21
do	do	73	100	50	1 05

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of March next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at public vendue on said sixteenth day of March, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of Wolcom Kinsley in said Woodstock. JOHN BICKNELL, Collector.

Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1838. 3 19

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

ABIJAH DOUGSASS,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased. Said Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased in said Dixfield, excepting what is set off to the widow as dower, being about forty-five acres. Also the deceased's interest in the Saw Mill owned with the subscriber in said Dixfield, and also the reverson of the widow's right of dower in said homestead. Said sale at Esek Randall's House in said Dixfield.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator.

Dixfield, Jan'y 1, 1839. 3w21

GEORGE F. EMERY,
Attorney at Law,
WATERFORD, ME.

JOHN GOODENOW,
Attorney at Law;
ANDOVER, OXFORD COUNTY, Maine.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford,

YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to some one of the petitioners below subscribed to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to meet at the town Hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:—

1st. To choose a Moderator

2d. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and any officers or Committees that may be deemed expedient.

3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.

4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.

5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.

SAMUEL POOR,
SILVANUS POOR,
SILVANUS POOR, Jr.
REES POOR,
MOSES MERRILL,

Dec. 29, 1838.

{L. S.} *OXFORD, ss:*—To Samuel Poor one of the petitioners above named,

PURSUANT to the foregoing application to me directed, you are hereby required to notify the proprietors above named to meet at the time and for the purposes as above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG,
Justice of the Peace.

PURSUANT to the foregoing warrant to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein to meet at the time and place and for purposes as above set forth.

SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, Dec. 29th, 1838. 7 3w21

Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, Jr., his time,—hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3w20

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage and other favors conferred on him heretofore; and gives notice that he has lately purchased a good assortment of materials for

Watch Repairing.

He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few good WATCHES, *Watch Furniture, Silver and Plated* TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, THIMBLES, &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.

☞CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD

SIMEON WALTON.

Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1838.

Note Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Poor of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty six Dollars & eighty-nine cents, dated Aug 8, 1838, —the public are cautioned against purchasing said note, it having been paid to me by said Poor

SILAS GATES.

Andover, Dec 18, 1838. 3w20

More Violins!!

FROM 5, 10, 15, & 20 Dollars, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 5, 1838. 3w17

BLANK!

WARRANTEE, Mortgage, and Quitclaim Deeds, also, CERTIFICATES for obtaining the bounty on Wheat and Corn, for sale at this Office.

Oct 23

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS*, which will be sold low for *CASH*, or *short* approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Books*—to close a consignment

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at Largains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven & sad irons, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston *Academy's* Collection, *National* Church Harmony and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the nineteeth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONSON, Jr. } Com'rs.
NASHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. }

Livermore, December 21st, 1838 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Mense process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest that JONATHAN CUMMINGS of said Paris, yeoman, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Paris, estimated to contain about forty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon belonging to said Cummings. Said premises were mortgaged to the Treasurer of the town of Paris, aforesaid, by said Jonathan and Jesse Cummings, by deed dated August 15, 1834, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in one year with interest annually. ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, 17, 1838. 20

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, inst. are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOB PRINCE, } Commissioners.
ALDEN BLOSSOM, }

Turner Sept. 22, 1838. 19

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*